

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
Caliente.COM

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards;
Game boards

Introducing the Passage



5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Musical Instruments* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage. Read the passage again, having the child read along with you. If he/she has difficulty reading along, slow the pace or read a small chunk (one or two sentences), and then have the child read that chunk with you. Continue reading smaller chunks until you and the child have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency



5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 100 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding



5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following questions:

What are some stringed instruments? (violins, violas, cellos, etc.)

How are woodwinds played? (blowing air across a reed)

What are some woodwind instruments? (flutes, oboes, clarinets, etc.)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Musical Instruments*.

Optional Activity



5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Place the cards face down in a stack. Take turns selecting a word card and reading the word. Each player who has that word on his/her game board will draw an X through the word. The first player to fill the game board with Xs wins the game. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

Just as there are many types of music, there are also	11
many types of instruments. Stringed instruments contain	18
strings that vibrate when plucked or scraped with a bow.	28
The string section includes violins, violas, cellos, and	36
double basses.	38
Woodwind instruments are played by blowing air across	46
a thin wooden reed, which vibrates, creating the sound.	55
Woodwind instruments have many holes that make	62
different musical notes when the holes are covered or	71
uncovered. Sometimes the player covers the hole with his	80
or her fingers. Sometimes the player holds down keys that	90
cover the holes.	93
The woodwinds include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and	100
bassoons. The flute has a smaller cousin called a piccolo.	110
The other woodwinds have bigger cousins called the	118
English horn, bass clarinet, and double bassoon.	125



Violin

Part 2

The brass section includes trumpets, horns, trombones, 7
 and tubas. Brass instruments, like woodwinds, are played 15
 by blowing into them. But in brass instruments, the 24
 player's lips vibrate instead of a reed. Trumpets, horns, 33
 and tubas have valves that a player pushes to change 43
 notes. Trombones have a U-shaped metal tube that slides 52
 to change notes. 55

Percussion instruments are another important part of an 63
 orchestra. These instruments are all struck, or hit, in one 73
 way or another. They are made of skin, metal, or wood. 84
 Some percussion instruments, such as a xylophone, create 92
 musical notes. Others, such as castanets and most drums, 101
 create sound with no musical notes. Percussion adds 109
 bangs and splashes to the sound of an orchestra. 118



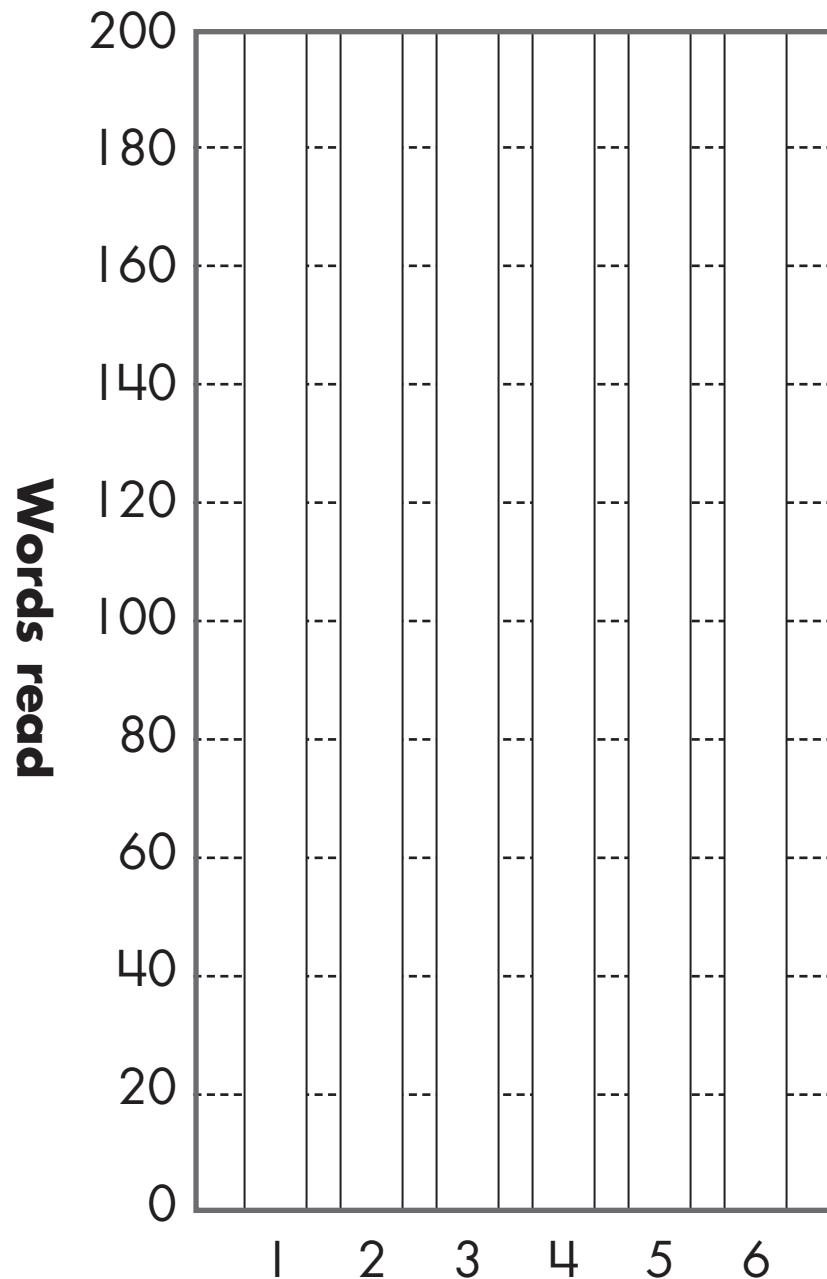
French horn

Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson P-4

Name _____ Date _____



Number
of errors: _____
1 2 3 4 5 6



woodwind	instrument	strings	vibrate
plucked	reed	violin	cello
notes	flutes	oboes	clarinet
viola	bassoon	piccolo	scraped
bow	bass	percussion	brass

plucked	bow	flutes	percussion
bass	notes	woodwind	scraped
cello	instrument	clarinet	reed
vibrate	violin	oboes	piccolo

strings	instrument	piccolo	violin
bass	reed	viola	cello
clarinet	brass	flutes	bow
notes	percussion	bassoon	plucked